became commander, that the largest part of became commander, that the largest part of the army had been conscripted, the soldiers THE SHARPSHOOTERS. compelled to take their place in the ranks. Quite likely Bragg ordered frequent rollcalls as a guard against desertion. Johnston | Who Commanded Them on the Recontrusted the soldiers, was kind to them and soon won their confidence. He ordered that they should be paid. True, the money was worthless almost, but it was something for the Government to keep its faith with them. He ordered that \$50 bounty be paid to each man. It only cost the printing. The promises to pay never would be redeemed, but it made the soldiers happy. That was

JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

The army under Johnston, on the last day of April, consisted of Hood's and Hardee's Corps and Wheeler's cavalry, in all 52,992. Reinforcements were on their way. Mercer's Brigade of 2,800 came three days reached Resuca. Gen. Polk hurried up from Mississippi with his corps of 12,000. Other divisions were forwarded so rapidly that on the second week in May the Confederate army numbered between 70,000 and 80,000.

Let us look at the Union army under Sherman, with headquarters at Chattanooga, on the 1st of May. There are three distinct armies, that of the Cumberland, under Gen. Thomas: the Army of the Ohio, under Gen. Schofield; the Army of the Tennessee, under Gen. McPherson, and the Eleventh and Tweifth Corps of the Army of the Potomae. Battle, sickness and expiration of service had sadly thinned the ranks of the regiments of the veterans from the East. Sherman decides to consolidate them into a new corps. The veterans are proud of their achievements. The men of the Eleventh do not want to be merged into the Twelfth, nor do the soldiers of the Tweltth desire to lose their identity in the Eleventh. Gen. Sherman respects the spirit of the men and creates a new corps, the Twentieth, to win new victories and make a history of its own. Gen. Hooker, the old commander of the Army of the Potemac, is appointed commander and the corps is attached to the Army of the Cumberland. Besides the Twentieth, Gen. Thomas has the Fourth, under Gen. Howard, who has commantied the Eleventh, and the Fourteenth, under Gen. Palmer.

The Army of the Tennessee is composed of the Fateenth Corps, under Gen. Logan; the Seventeenth, under Gen. Blair, and the Sixteenth, under Gen. Dodge, but only two divisions of the Sixteenth are at Chattanooga. The Army of the Ohio has but one corps, the Twenty-third.

BUGINNING OF THE CAMPAIGN. The 5th of May was selected by Gen. Grant that it should be simultaneous with the movement of the Army of the Potomac in Virginia. On that morning Gen. Thomas is at Ringgold, Scholleld is cast of him, marchdown from Cieveland, and McPherson moving across the old battlefield of Chickamauga, to come in upon the right of Thomas.

Gen. Sherman has looked ahead to see about the resources of the country, consultin Georgia, showing the amount of corn, the number of cattle, that he may make calculations for the support of the army in case he cannot obtain all he needs from the North.

On May 7 Gen. Thomas comes upon the Confederates at Tunnel Hall, and drives off the pickets holding it. From the hill Sher-Lieut-Col. O. H. Harr, Assistant Adjutant-Genman looks down past Buzzards' Roost. He can see the long lines of works, the Confederates behind them, the cannon reflecting creek, forming miniature lakes. He has no intention of attacking the formidable position. He has a better plan. He directs Washington, D. C., Oct. 6. from the mountain side southwest of Dalton. winding through it. No Confederate soldiers guard it. It seems not to have occurred to Johnston that Sherman would use it to turn bis flank and rear. Not till McPherson was marching through the gap did Johnston see which Sherman could walk into Resaca. Hooker, with the Twentieth Corps, followed McPherson, who at 2 o'clock on the 9th was within a mile and a half of the railroad at Resaca. He met a brigade of cavalry, but quickly drove them. Had he pressed on he might have seized the railroad, but he acted with caution and fell back to the gap till morning. The ablest commanders and the best of men err in judgment and make unstakes. McPherson lost a great opportunity. He had 23,000 men, Hooker was right behind bim, and had he moved on to Resaca there would have been consternation in the Confederate army. Johnston would have been compelled to either divide his army or to retreat castward, abandoning the line of railroad and his supplies. If the latter, Thomas and Schofield would have been in position to pounce upon him as bounds upon garded as one of the ablest of Confederate ing, do you." commanders, but the neglect to guard Scake Creek Gap was a glaring defect in his plan of defense. The caution of McPherson was due to the terms of his instructions from Sherman. It was an error of judgment on the safe side, but had he seized the railroad it would have been a disastrous day to Johnston. "Had be done so," says Sherman, "I am certain that Johnston would not have ventured to attack him in position, but would have retreated towards Spring Place, and we should have captured half his army and all his baggage at the very beginning of the campa gn.

Gen. Sherman decided to move the whole but one road, and it was a slow march. Through the next two days there was a ceaseless trumping of men and rumble of artillery along the narrow road. The troops deploy to close in upon Resaca, McPherson on the right, Thomas in the center and

Johnston is forced to abandon all the so we see the Confederates hastening back to war matters, and remarked; Resaca and the soldiers working like beavers to construct other breastworks, the army no longer facing north, but west. The campaign has opened, and the two mighty armies are in position for the first great battle. [To be continued.]

#### Mr. Barnum has the Twins. [Pall Matt Gozette.]

The twins of Locana, a village in the district of Ivren, in the province of Turin, who some time ago lay dying in a booth in the Prater, about 10 days since set sail from Hamburg for New York, where they have to fulfill a three owe their recovery entirely to Prof. Virchow, fell ill in that city, made them his special study, and according to whose prescriptions they were treated this time. The twin who had fallen a prey to lethargy brought on by a fit of anger remained uncon clous for 24 hours, and during that time was incessantly washed with hot vinegar. When vitality returned both boys were exceedingly weak for many days, and their recovery was not complete until three weeks later, when they set out for Pesth. There they attracted large crowds until the day of their departure for America. They were then in excelient health, although, as the reader perhaps remembers, they never walk, but spend their days in a recumbent position

### Sound Advice. [San Francisco Examiner.]

A Wyoming brougho has been shipped to Eu-Rosa to play with her eaged lions if she inclines to dangerous amusement, but to keep away from the business extremity of this Wyoming cu-

noissance at Gettysburg.

EDIPOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: My attention was called to the following paragraph in your valuable journal of the 19th of August last: "REUNIONS,"

M. B. Lakeman, Malden, Mass.: The 3d Me. (Col. M. B. Lakeman) held their 12th annual Reunion at Gardiner, Me., Aug. 11, 1880. This is the regiment that, with 100 sharpshooters, under command of Col. Lakeman, made the reconnois sance on the morning of July 2, 1863, and developed the fact of the enemy moving on Round Top, and which was the only regiment that occupied and fought in the Peach Orchard on that day.

I at once wrote Col. Lakeman that I was quite sure that he had not seen this paragraph, much less have written it, and I begged him to contradict it with as little delay as possible, later. On the 7th Canty's Division of 5,500 in reply to which I received the following note: DEAR COLONEL: I did write the above article, mighty and needs no contradiction.

Malden, Aug. 27. Yours, fraternally, M. B. Lakeman. I confess I have never been so astounded on see nothing further that I could do to prove that I was in command on this celebrated and together the record of my corps with a view of writing its history, I came across three reports disproving Col. Lakeman's assertion officially, and strange enough to say one of these is Col. Lakeman's own report on the reconnoissance by question, written at the time. The reports

Reports of Col. M. B. Lakeman, 3d Maine Volunteers. H'DQ'ES 3D MAINE REG'T, NEAR WARRENTON, Va., July 27, 1863, CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., on the 2d inst, \* \* \* \* Soon after, by order of Gen. Ward, I moved my regiment as a support for a body of sharpsbooters under command of Col. Berdan, to whom I was, by Capt. Briscoe, of Gen. Birney's staff, ordered to report, \* \* \* They soon, however, became hotly engaged, and by order of Col. Berdan I advanced double-quick to the line they occupied, \* \* and not until ordered by Col. Berden to fall back did a single man leave the ranks except those slightly I have the honor to be, Captain, very respectfully,

your obedient servant, M. B. LAKEMAN, Colonel, commanding 3d Maine Reg't. Capt. J. M. COONEY, A. A. G., Second Brigade, First Division, Third Corps.

Report of Brig -Gen. J. H. H. Ward, Second Brigade, First Division, Third Corps. H'DQ'ES 2D BRIG., 1ST DIV., 2D CORPS, Aug. 4, 1863.

Captain: \* \* Previous to this the two regi-

ments of sharpshooters and the 3d Maine regiment. all under command of Col. Berdan, were detached to make a reconnoissance. Respectfully submitted.

J. H. HOBART WARD,

Third Army Corps.

HEAD'ES BIRNEY'S DIVISION, THIRD CORPS, Aug. 7, 1863, COLONEL: \* \* At 12 m., believing from the constant fire of the enemy that a movement was being made towards the left, I received permission from Maj-Gen, Sickles to send 100 of Berdan's Sharpshooters with the 3d Me, regiment as a sup-port and feel the enemy's right. I sent Capt. J. C. Briscoe, of my staff, with the reconnoissance, which was under Col. Berdan's command. a special report to be made under paragraph 743. ing the ccasus tables of 1860 of every County | Revised Regulations, I will mention those officers and soldiers deserving special mention. Col. Berdan, of the Sharpshooters, and Capt, Briscoe, of my staff, deserve mention for their

services in leading the reconnoissance before the battle and for the valuable information derived from it. \* \* I am, your obedient servant,

eral, Third Corps. The Colonel must have forgotten the language of his report and is doubtless ignorant of Ward's and Birney's. I think history demands the sunlight, the dams thrown across the a few chosen sentences from your able and just pen on this case.

Very truly, yours, BERDAN. McPherson and Hooker to move toward P. S.-This case reminds me of the fact that Snake Creek, a little stream which springs my saddle and sword were stolen, and are doubtless still doing duty for some gallant offi-There is a gap in the mountains, with a road | cer (in consequence of their battered state) as souvenirs of the war.

### He Was Not Walking. Picked up by the Savanuah News.]

Jabe Mathis, of the 13th Ga., was a good soldier, but one day when the Confederates were that he had left a side door open, through | retreating from the gory field of Gettysburg. Jabe threw his musket on the ground, sented himself by the roadside, and exclaimed with much vehemence:

"I'll be dashed if I walk another step! I'm broke down! I can't do it!" And Jabe was the picture of despair. "Git up, man," exclaimed his Captain, "don't you know the Yankees are following us!

They'll git you, sure!" "Can't help it," said Jabe," I'm done for. I'll not walk another step!" The Confederates passed along over the crest

of a hill, and lost sight of poor, dejected Jahe, In a moment there was a fresh rattle of musketry and a renewed crash of shells. Suddenly Jabe appeared on the crest of the hill moving like a hurricane and followed by a cloud of dust. As he dashed past his Captain that officer

" Hello! Jabe; thought you wasn't going to walk any more." "Thunder!" replied Jabe, as he hit the dust a startled deer. Gen. Johnston has been re- with renewed vigor, "you don't call this waik-

### Origin of " Boots and Saddles," [From a Letter to London Times.]

Three or four years ago I accidentally learned while at some French manuvers that the cavalry trumpet sound called "boots and saddles" had not, as was supposed, any connection whatever with boots. The true origin of the sentenez is the old Norman expression, "Boutes la selle" (i. e., "put on the saddle"), from "Bouter"-to put on, affix. Equally by accident, at the German manuvers just finished I have ascertained the origin of our word of command, "double march." We have in military matters copied much from the Germans, especially during the life of Frederick the Great, toward the close of whose reign our drill began to assume army through Snake Creek Gap. There was substance and uniformity. Well, to this day, when a German officer wishes his men to proceed at a run he calls out, "Marsch, marsch!" the two words being uttered quickly. Thus, "Double-march" is a most literal translation of an old-established German word of com-

### He Knew His Duty.

Atlanta Constitution. strong works at Dalton. The breastworks, This story brings to mind one that is told of the dams, are of no account. It was not a Confederate guard who was once on duty over agreeable, but there was no help for it, and | in South Carolina. An officer was discussing "You know your duty here, do you, Senti-

"Well, now, suppose they should open on you

with shells and musketry, what would you "Form a line, sir." "What! one man form a line?"

"Yes, sir, form a bee line for camp, sir." A Paradex.

[Savannah News.] A bright Savannah youngster who overheard a conversation in his father's office on legal matters yesterday afterward astonished his pamonths' engagement with Mr. Baroum. They ternal with the query: "Papa, what is it a man don't want, and yet don't like to lose?" of Berlin, who a couple of years ago, when they The paternal acknowledged his inability to tackle the conundrum, when the little follow

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

quaintly remarked: "A lawsuit."

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### LOCOMOTIVES.

An English Mechanic Compares English and American Engines. [London Mechanical World.]

The question, to our mind, is a purely mechanical one, and as such requires a purely mechanical treatment. In the first place, what is the main point in which American locomotives depart from the English type, or more correctly, in what feature has English locomotive practice departed from the carlier features which formed the basis of the practice of both England and America? Clearly the framing is this feature. Early English engines had the bar frame, and it is but quite recently that some old engines of Bury's make were to be seen at work on the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway. They had only four wheels, all coupled, bar frames and buge copper-covered fire-box easings. From this original type English practice has departed, and we now have thin but deep frames of plate which admit of the widest possible fire box between the frames. American practice adheres to the bar frame, though it is sometimes modified by flattening alongside the fire-box, and in the Wootten engine the fire-box is made to extend over and beyond the frames.

For years past the track of nearly every English railway has been so good that engines have been built to suit such first-rate tracks, the receipt of any communication, and I could and such engines, as a consequence, are scarcely suited to run on a bad road. Many-most American tracks are very far from first-class, all-important reconnoissance; but yesterday, and though many hundreds of miles of track whilst I was at the War Department getting in the States are perhaps as good as any track in England, there are still thousands of miles very inferior. This cannot but be otherwise when it is considered that the line is often laid unballasted over the almost natural surface of the ground. On this account, therefore, the design of American engines has developed accordingly, and they are so constructed as to be safely capable of traversing a track which would derail an English engine. Such a design, however, does not prevent the engine from running well over a good road, and American engines have developed speeds as high as any other build. As a piece of machinery there is much about an American engine which will appear rough and ill finished to the eye of an English workman. By this we do not mean ill made, but the finish is rather rough and does not compare with that of English first-rate

> There is a superfluity of molding about the dome and sand-box which hardly adds to good appearance. The wheels of an American express engine are cast iron. This only proves the excellent quality of American cast iron, and as a detail of construction is one which is bound to give way, as is also the English forged-iron wheel, before many years to the wheel of cast steel, such as may now be seen at the Liverpool Exhibition. Cast steel will prove superior to both other materials and far cheaper than

forged iron. Several other details of construction are weak in appearance, but we are assured by an English Engineer, to whom we referred the matter, and who has had 13 years' experience on American railways, that such is not the case. There is one point upon which we must touch in justice for the movement of the army. He desired Report of Maj.-Gen. D. R. Birney, First Dicision, to American builders; we refer to the exceedingly free running qualities of their machines. tion, he added: "You are a good man and I am mitted to affirm. Other things being equal, the American locomotive is freer running than is the English. This we can only attribute to the greater freedom of various parts, the free use of compensating beams, the absolute horizontality of the outside cylinders reducing rocking to a minimum, and to the arrangement of the valve mechanism. Our personal experience and the testimony of a goodly number of drivers, who have been accustomed to handle both types of engines, is in favor of this statement.

A point aimed at by American designers is evidently accessibility of parts, and we think no one will quarrel with us when we state that the very opposite effect has been attained by the designers of inside cylinder engines, with valves between the cylinders. Nothing could well be worse than this. At the same time, with all the conveniences to be found on the modern railway, the awkwardness is much diminished. Such a construction would, however, be quite inadmissible on an engine which might require repairs 500 miles from any

To what conclusion are we forced by all these considerations, backed up as they are by the fact that England supplies no engines to Canada, for example? We cannot for a moment admit that we are unable to compete, for such an they cost alone. Look at this: idea is absurd on the face of it. England can compete successfully with any other Nation if she cares to do so, and if English locomotive builders would do so they could produce locomotives having all the accessibility of parts seen in the American engine; they could use cast-steel wheels, produced as cheaply as the cast-iron wheel of America; they could make their fire-boxes of steel, for it is sheer nonsense to say we have no steel suitable for boilers, and nothing but ignorance could support such a statement in the face of the testimony of all the best boiler-makers of the country. As regards the bar frame, this is too simple to require comment. If called for let it be made. Quite apart from the question of whether one engine is better or worse than another, our Constructive Engineers would be wise if they laid themselves out to supply a demand, not to

reputation refuse to make little alterations in their engines which they have been requested to make by their own agents-for climatic reasons, too. No; this part runs well at home; why not, then, with you-with you being perhaps 20 degrees nearer the equator? All this may seem trivial; it is, however, very important. We have repeatedly called attention to such facts as a matter of duty. We have heard hard swears in warm climates at many a close fit in detail which should have been a free fit, and we have seen men, who have occupied good positions where they might have learned something if they would, leave a colony as pigheaded as when they entered it; and trade keeps slipping away from us, who are better fixed for carrying it on than any other nation, and all because of our willful blindness. The American tariff is a proof that we cannot be touched in fair competition, and we go on handicapping ourselves by using copper for fire-boxes when steel would suffice, brass for tubes which are received from America in iron, and so on. We do not uphold work when cheapened by bad execution, but when cheapened by the known substitution of a cheap for a dearer-and, to some minds, an inferior-material, we can see no objection to it, so long as it is sold for what it is. An American engine is said by one writer to be £400 cheaper in material, etc., than an English engine, and though we cannot indorse this writer's figures, as he has scarcely the experience upon which to form reliable opinions, the statement is substantially in the right direction. Now, £400, or half this sum, is a big discount from the present cost of a locomotive, and well worth attention. We therefore maintain that the question of English vs. American locomotives is not whether either is better than the other, each in its own peculiar conditions, but which type is called for by our customers abroad, why or from what special qualifications to in England.

### " On to Richmond."

John A. Andrew Post, No. 15, G.A.R., Boston, with accompanying guests and a fife, bugle, and drum corps, arrived at Richmond, Va., at Camp of Confederate Veterans and Phil Kear- out further instruction. ny Post, G.A.R., and escorted to the city. A procession was formed of the Home Veterans and military and the Bostonians, and several of the principal streets were traversed, the people all along the route extending a cordial greeting to the visitors by cheers and the wav- Or, The National Tribune Sewing Machine ing of handkerchiefs. At the conclusion of the parade they were escorted to their hotel quar-

- An application of lye will restore to rough trunks and branches of orchard trees their original smoothness.

### A MONKEY SWITCHMAN.

An African Railroader's Ape Earns a Salary for His Crippled Master. Two years ago when I was in South Africa

formed that eight miles up the railroad which runs from Capetown north, there was a trained ape which acted as a Switchman and drew a egular salary for his master. Of course I believed the story to be a canard, but felt that it was worth while investigating. stopped at a little station on the railroad in Cape Colony and was directed to a small switchhouse 200 yards up the track from the place where the train had stopped. The Switchtender was sitting outside the door in an armchair, and by his side stood, or rather crouched, an enormous African ape, which was fully five feet high when erect.

As the Switchtender arose to asswer my injuiry I noticed that he was armless. I asked him whether it was true that his are performed the duties of Switchman, and was told to watch for five minutes and see for myself. A few minutes later the rumbling noise of an approaching train was heard. As the noise increased the ape jumped from his cronehing position and accompanied the Switchman to the place where the white arm of the switch stood thrown to the

At a signal from the Switchman the ape umped forward, seized the key, unlocked the padlock which held the switch in position, and grasping the lever with his muscular arm threw it to the right. The train dashed over the switch to the side track of the station, and in a second the switch was thrown back into position, and the ape again took his seat by his master to wait for further orders.

It was certainly a wonderful performance, and I would not believe it unless I had seen it. | sure enough a great many are being born that The man informed me that he had lost his arms in a railroad accident while employed by the company as a Switchtender. During the five years previous to the accident he had trained the ape more as a matter of recreation and to employ his leisure time while stationed at that lonely outpost of the Capetown Railway.

The work of amusement turned him in good stead when he was able to satisfy the company that without arms he could as fully protect its nterests as when he was in possession of those limbs. For more than two years the ape had performed the duties of Switchman, and had never made a mistake. More than this, the ape was trained to feed his master, as well as to dress and undress him, when necessary.

#### A Generous Fool. [Arkansaw Traveller.]

A Conductor of a passenger train on a great Western railroad one day turned in \$75 in cash. The Superintendent sent for him. The Conductor knowing that he was going to be complimented proudly walked into the Superintendent's room. The great railroad man looked searchingly at the Conductor and said: "Turned in \$75, eh ?"

"Yes, sir." "Do you know what the average cash turnin is?"

"No, sir." "Six dollars and a quarter," said the Superintendent; then, after a few moments' reflecsorry that I do not want you any more. You'll have to go. If I keep you, 40 other Conductors will quit. You made a mistake. You should have only turned in \$6.25. Good day."

### Where Most Trains Pass.

The one place in the country where the most railroad trains pass is said to be the Union Depot, Elizabeth, N. J. A man was put on for the purpose lately and counted up 3,255 as a total for the week, and in one day of 24 hours, 600. It is a crossing at the street level too.

# 

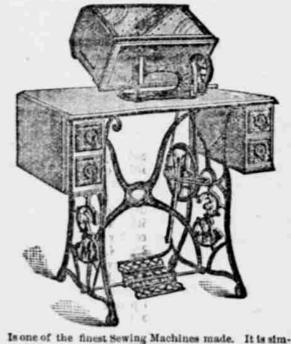
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notives having all the accessibility of parts	Detroit Free Press	10	7 2	2 00
een in the American engine; they could use	Harper's Illustrated Weekly	4 00		20
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o say we have no steel suitable for boilers, and	New York Tribune	1 2		2 10
othing but ignorance could support such a	Scientific American	3 3	0 1	3 60
tatement in the face of the testimony of all	Century Magazine	4 0		1 50
he best boiler-makers of the country. As re-	St. Nicholas	3.0	) 2	3 55
	Peterson's Magazine	20	9 1	2 50
gards the bar frame, this is too simple to re-	Toledo Blade	10	0 1	1 90
quire comment. If called for let it be made.	Inter-Ocean	10	9 1	1.85
duite apart from the question of whether one	Globe Democrat	10	) :	2 00
engine is better or worse than another, our	Courier-Journal,	1 5	2	2 25
Constructive Engineers would be wise if they	Kansas City Times	1.5	) 1	2 30
	Ohio Farmer	1.2	5 5	2 00
aid themselves out to supply a demand, not to	Rural New-Yorker	20	9 5	2 75
orce a sale.	Good Words	27	5 1	3 25
New countries require many articles which	Godey's Lady's Book	20	0 :	2 50
liffer from the articles required for similar	Wide Awake	3 0	3 2	3 50
surposes in older countries. America, as a new	Demorest's Magazine	2 0	0 :	2 50
	Pallou's Magazine	1 5	) :	2 25
country, has made locomotives to suit its pecu-	Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.	4 0		4 20
iar requirements, and thus we find her supply-	Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine	2.5		3 00
ng other new countries to a very large extent.	Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly	3 0		3 50
Probably, if tried on some of the older lines in	Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours (m'thly)	1.7		2 50
America, such as the Philadelphia & Reading.	Frank Leslie's Budget (humorous)	2 2		2 80
	Frank Leslie's Chatterbox (annually).	10	200	1 60
me of Mr. Stirling's outside cylinder eight-feet	Frank Leslie's Stories (300 pp)	10		1 60
engines would give immense satisfaction to	Lippincott's Magazine	2 0		2 60
both the road officials and the passengers, but	Philadelphia Medical Times	2 0	T	2 50
f this engine were to run towards the West it	Sanday Magazine (English Edition)	27		3 00
would tone gradually down in estimation as the	Good Words (English Edition)	2 7		3 00
roads became more queven.	Prairie Farmer			2 25
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"Washington, D. C.

[Lewiston (Mc.) Journal.]

The gulls, and there are millions of them about the mouth of the St. Croix, furnish profitable sport for the Indians. They take their soit, beautiful breasts to the watering places and sell them at 75 cents to \$1.50 each to the for a New York firm of exporters I was inladies for millinery and decorative purposes. Gulls are easy game to bag, but for some unknown reason they stay on the Canadian side of the line the most of the time, and the Canadian authorities have forbidden Americans to shoot at them in the Provincial waters. This is a great grievance to the gull hunters, who have petitioned the Governor of Maine and his Council to take some action in the matter. The course of the Canadians is believed to grow out of the fisheries imbroglio.

### Chinese Sailors' Food.

[Son Francisco Call.] The statement has been made by Capt. Brown, of the British bark Omega, that the crew of his vessel are entirely Chinese, and that on a trip of the Omega, from Puget Sound to Shanghai and back, his expenses were only one-sixth as much by employing Chinese in preference to white men. Capt. Brown states that he pays his Chinese sailors \$5 per month, and their food costs about \$1.50 per head. While in the Sound the Chinese crew dragged up out of Victoria harbor 800 pounds of kelp and caught 1,000 pounds of dogfish. He also says that the Chinese use the kelp for soup, and are very fond of dogfish. These two partialities of the Chinese still further reduce the expenses of their board.

### No News.

[Philadelphia North American.] The Popular Science Monthly declares that coming generations will be bald and toothless, and

### FOR THE LADIES.

-Mrs. Woodworth, a revivalist, is attracting large crowds at Muncie, Ind. Her sermons are simply exhortations, and she holds her hearers quite as much by her manner as by her words. She is dramatic in tone and action. Her speech is of a sing-song style, while her hands are kept busy in graceful gesture. At times her eyes are fixed beavenward for several minutes, while she stands like a statue, her hands thrown back over her shoulders, paims upward, in a slow, weaving motion. Her audience watch her intently, and are evidently deeply impressed.

— Mrs. Leiand Stanford devotes considerable time and money in the cause of education in Cali-

fornia. She has put in successful operation four large kindergartens, and her latest benefaction is the establishment of a night school for the jockeys and stable boys employed in the stables of her hus-Backhouse Cupps - Mrs. Alice Tobin, who died in Areade, N. Y., recently, aged 100 years and 3 months, was a re-markable woman. Until within a month of her death, she retained all of her faculties, and engaged in household duties. Her cheeks were rosy and her step elastic. She never used glasses during her life, and could see to thread even the finest cambric needles. Her mental faculties remained unim-paired up to the very last hour. She was the

- A Paterson Justice after repeating the formula of an oath to a young woman ended as usual by saying, "Kiss the Book," "I will not," was the unexpected reply. "The last witness that was sworn was chewing tobacco, and the one before him had fever blisters on his lips." She was per--Three young ladies of Monticello walked from that village to White Lake, and after a few minutes' rest for lunch, walked back again. The distance, 16 miles, was made in a little over six hours, and the fair walkers were apparently but little

fatigued.—Middletown Mercury.

— The ladies of Boston are receiving much credit through the West for removing their high hats and checking them with their wraps at the theater so that the people may view the stage with greater ease. Although this excellent practice has not begun this season, it was inaugurated last year with much success. Many ladies removed the high hats and some substituted a less conspicuous headdress. As hats are as high as ever this Winter, it is to be hoped that the custom will be followed more gen-

### PERSONS AND THINGS.

Sam Jones likes nothing better than to pitch into those professed Christians who play cards, dance, go to the theater and attend baseball games, and he tells this story to illustrate the point: An aged negro, comparing him and Sam Small, said: "Sam Small preaches de Gospel just like anybody else. But Jones he's got sympathy with us poor culled folks. If a man has stole a watermelon or chicken where there's plenty more left, Sam Jones never says anything about it. He's got sympathy; but these highfulutin sins—don't he make the devil come right on the slip ?"

—Speaking of palindromes, there is what may

be called a natural one in Yreka, Cal. It is the sign of a baker and reads, "Yreka Bakery."

— Λ bee hunter of Vermontville, Mich., discovered a bee tree in which the honey was in a limb six inches in diameter and 60 feet from the ground. The owner of the tree would not permit him to cut down the tree, so the hunter cut off the limb by firing 75 bullets into it.

- Farmers in Clarendon, N. B., set a trap for a bear that had been slaughtering their young stock.

A fence was built around the trap, so that when

the bear got over he must put his foot in it. Bruin was as smart as any fox. He didn't get over the fence, but dug under it, overturned the trap, and got the bait. The farmers tried again, this time seting a second trap in the hole that the bear had dug. This was too much for him, and in the morning he was found raging, but firmly held by the jaws of the trap that he had not seen.

—Seven thousand dollars in silver, the proceeds of a fair, were being taken to the bank at Mount Pulaski, Ill., recently, when the horses ran away, the wagon was overturned, and the money scat-tered in the street. Citizens gathered it up, and

when counted at the bank there was but 60 cents - Maxwell, the condemned murderer, who is awaiting execution in St. Louis, is said to have become completely unnerved, and to show in every movement his distress. He rolls and tosses all night, talks and starts in his sleep, and is said to be haunted by a vision of the murdered Preller.

— A St. Louis bank cashier says that this is the way to tell a 25 from a 20-cent piece: "On the quarter the eagle is looking over its right wing, and on the 20-cent piece over the left wing." The chances are 25 to 20 that if that eagle looked him straight in the eye the cashier would skip to

-"Good morning, Bridget," "Good morning,

miss. It's a very oleaginous morning this morning, miss," "What did you say?" "It's a terrible oleaginous morning, miss," "Where did you CartwrightFairwent'r Judd ble oleaginous morning, miss." "Where did you get 'oleaginous,' Bridget?" "Sure, an' Michael told it me last night. He's a great reader, is Michael, and he says he got it out of the 'Sancho Cavanagh Finch Chadwick Finney Chalmers Farley Pedro!" The encyclopedia has at last got a pronounceable name, -San Francisco Chronicle. Duelist—How the thought of my young and beautiful betrothed unnerves me. If I fail—. Second—Now, brace up; dont bother yourself. Bismarck's big toe is swollen so badly that he Chapman Farrow

isn't able to gout.—Boston Herald.

—Miss Rose Cleveland: It is not the rejected Charlton manuscript that will trouble your readers half as much as the accepted ones are likely to .- Boston -" Well, I ought to be satisfied," half musingly Christie remarked George Gould's bride, as she sat with her husband looking at the word "Gould" which she Church Fear Church Fear

had playfully written on his cuff. "There's Gold, and there's little 'u' in the middle, -Columbus Dis--Our Yankee friends could not capture Charles- Clarke ton during the war, but they have done it now. It | Clay is a city that had to be shaken before taken.-Ma- Clayter con (Ga.) Telegraph. Clayton Fencon - Do not be discouraged because you are not a Cleary

man of genius. An emisent scientist declares that genius is a form of epilepsy. - Texas Siftings. - Geronimo evidently thinks that it is going to be a hard Winter. He has come in for his usual Clifford Winter supplies.—Boston Post.

—"Jessie!" "Yes'm." "What are you crying for?" "Laura hit me on the head." "Where?" That's the matter. I tried to keep the mark till I got home to show you, and, boo-hoo! it's gone away."-Chicago Ledger.
- First gent-Let's return. Miss Oltherage has begun to sing. Second gent—Thanks; rawther be excused. First gent—What! Refuse homage to the belle of the bail? Second gent—Not at all; it's Cockburn Garland the brawl of the belle I have no homage for.—Life.

### SCIENTIFIC CHAT. - A new alloy is announced which is specially

adapted to various important uses in the arts. It melts at the low temperature of 116° F., the temperature of moderately hot water, and considerably below that at which the magic spoons of long ago melted in a cup of tea. Its composition is: Bis-muth, 48; endmium, 13; lead, 19; tin, 29; and it is said the alloy will withstand quite a severe press-- The extent to which celluloid is now utilized

as a substitute in the arts and industries is some-

thing remarkable. The material is produced in rods, tubing, sheet and rolls, and among its various manufactured forms are brushes, combs, mirrors and toilet articles in imitation of ivory, coral and amber; collars and cuffs, jewelry, corkscrews, card cases, soap cases, powder boxes, paper knives, thimbles, restaurant checks, shoe hooks and horns, napkin rings, mouthpieces for pipes, umbrella and cane handles, etc., in imitation of coral, ivory, malachite, tortoise shell, amber, hpis, lazuli, agate, cornelion, etc.; piano keys and organ stop knobs, in imitation of ivory; white and colored letters for signs, monograms and trade-marks; stereotype plates and type and wood cuts, moldings and veneers for picture frames, show cases, cornices, panels, etc., in white and colors; mountings for panels, etc., in white and colors; mountings for spectacles, eyeglasses, operaglasses, etc., substituting and imitating hard rubber, horn, tortoise shell, etc.; handles for table cutlery, plates for artificial teeth, trimmings, whip handles and peneil cases, statuettes, rollers for skates, spoons and forks, etc. This list might be indefinitely extended in the line of things alike useful and ornamental, the claim being also made that the substitute is better adapted for these purposes than is the original adapted for these purposes than is the original

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